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CHURCHILL ATTACKS RUSSIAN POLICY IN EAST EUROPE

YALTA DECISIONS NOT ADHERED TO OPPOSITION WILL SUPPORT VETO POWER MODIFICATION

London, Oct. 23.—Mr Winston Churchill, speaking in the House of Commons to-day, accused Russia of breaking her Yalta pledges and inferentially charged the Soviet with maintaining more than 200 divisions "on a war footing" in occupied Eastern Europe.

Mr Churchill said, "It was easier in Hitler's day to feel and forecast the general movement of events than it is now. Now we have to deal, not with Hitler and his cruel Nazi gang, with anti-Semitism as its principal theme; we are in the presence of something very much more difficult to measure than what was set out so plainly in the pages of Mein Kampf. We are in the presence of a collective mind, whose springs of action we cannot define. There are 13 or 14 very able men in the Kremlin who hold all Russia and more than a third of Europe in their control."

Starting the major speech of his debate for the Opposition, he former Prime Minister wished the Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, "a successful mission to the United States" in his forthcoming trip for the United Nations and Foreign Ministers' Council meetings.

Referring to the use of veto power, Mr Churchill said: "That is a very serious matter. It is well known that the original San Francisco Conference unless they had had what they regarded as essential security of the veto, I quite agree with Mr Attlee that it was never contemplated at any time that the veto should be used in an arbitrary and almost continuous manner that we have seen it used, but preserved as the last resort of a great Power, but they would not be voted down in a matter on which they were prepared to fight. It is a great departure from that position."

"The Foreign Secretary will certainly be supported on this side of the House in endeavouring to secure a modification of the veto, even if he is not able to secure very considerable formal restrictions on its employment."

On Germany, Mr Churchill said: "We are in full agreement with the modifications and limitations of the severity of German life under present conditions, so far as physically and economically possible. It is only common sense that the Germans should earn their own living and manage their own affairs, always provided that effective disarmament is enforced and maintained over a prolonged period of years. We do not want to have the task of keeping them out of their own affairs, and we do not want the burden of having to earn their living for them."

German Industry
As to Mr Bevin's announcement that he was proceeding to nationalise German industries, Mr Churchill said: "My experience is that you may be quite sure that when the Germans have power of managing their own affairs, they will not be attracted to any policy, whatever the policy may be, by the fact that it has been imposed on them by foreigners."

"This was exactly what happened after the last war when we imposed on Germany all the blessings of a liberal constitution—freedom from tyranny and conscription—and when the benefits which had been fought for by generations in this country were enforced by the victors on defeated Germany and for that reason were odious in their eyes. Maybe it will work differently this time."

"I must comment on two or three questions which are likely to cause trouble and are already causing disquiet. I have nothing to add to my previous statements on Egypt and Palestine. No one can say that the British Government have not done their best to meet the Egyptian wishes. Indeed, many of us thought that they had gone too far and had adopted a wrong method in stating the case of negotiations that they were willing to evacuate the Canal Zone, which is secured to us (Continued on Page 4)

Half Of Stranded Ship Refloated From Goodwins

Dover, Oct. 23.—After being aground for 40 days on the Goodwin Sands—a ten-mile-long sandbank in the English Channel called the "grave-yard of ships"—the stern half of the 7,000-ton American ship Helena

MAYOR OF COLOMBO INJURED BY MOB

Colombo, Oct. 23 (UP).—The Mayor of Colombo was yanked from his car by strikers forming a huge crowd parading the streets and was injured badly enough to send him to hospital. The incident was provoked when the Mayor's automobile, passing through the streets, brushed into a crowd, injuring a few persons. A police officer rescued him and took him to hospital.

Modjeska was refloated to-day in deep water, several hundred yards from where she had struck and broken her back.

For a fortnight, a gang of men, working a six-inch wire hawser, a 30-ton winch compressor and kedge anchor, have steadily pulled the stern across the sands. This age-old method of running out an anchor to ropes or wires and pulling on it has for centuries freed from the Goodwin sands scores of vessels from galleons to liners. Later tugs were to tow the half ship in for the rest of its cargo to be unloaded.

This is the first time that half a ship has been taken off the sands and the salvage firm hopes to have a go on the other half in time to save all the £750,000 worth of cargo.

The salvage has been possible because of 40 days of continued fair weather—a rarity from the Goodwin sands. While the salvage men were working, other gangs were unloading the deck cargo and part of the holds, including 20 bull-dozers into tank landing craft.—Reuter.

French Soldiers Ambushed In Indo-China

Paris, Oct. 23.—Fourteen French soldiers were killed or are missing after running into an ambush while escorting a Japanese liaison mission trying to establish contact with Japanese army deserter guerrillas, 150 miles west of Saigon, according to a semi-official French News Agency despatch from Saigon to-day.

Meanwhile, the Viet Nam (Republican) troops in Cochinchina have been ordered to cease fire by their Commander-in-Chief as from October 20, it was learned here to-day.

It added that troops would "avoid provoking French troops and remain on their positions while at the same time being ready to counter any possible enemy attacks."—Reuter.

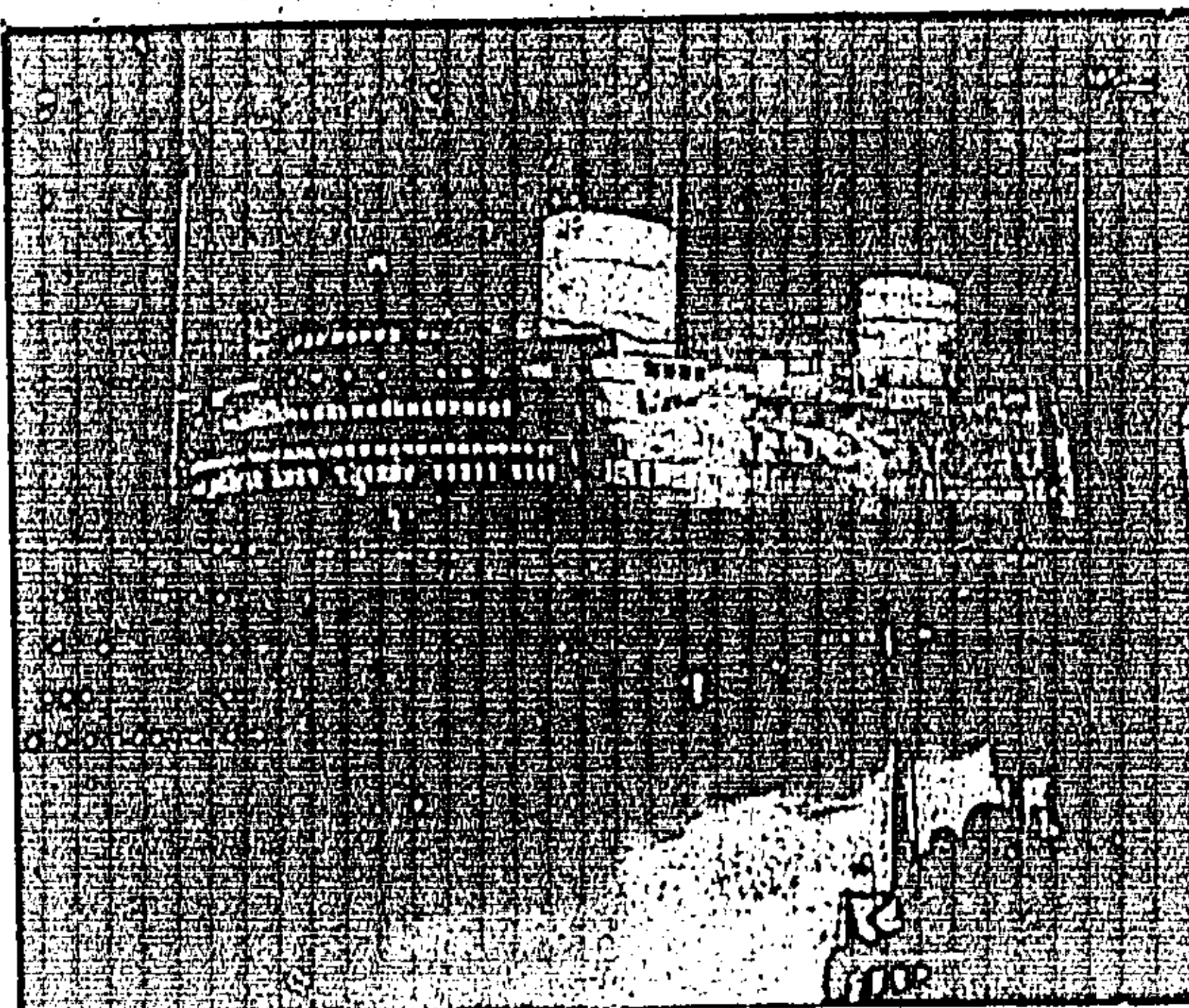
HOME FOOTBALL

London, Oct. 23.—Results of football matches played to-day were as follows:
Association match: Everton 0 Albion Rovers 3. Combined Third Lanark and Queen's Park Eleven 1 Silesian (Poland) 2.

Rugby County Championship results: Middlesex 10 Eastern Counties 0.
Rugby Union: Western Command 8 Northern Command 18.—Reuter.

Mr S. H. Dodwell has rejoined the Board of Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr E. A. Pollock has also joined the Board and the Hon. Mr D. F. Landale has resigned his seat on leaving the Colony.

ALL-NIGHT WORK BY FLOODLIGHT ON QUEEN ELIZABETH



The floodlight blaze as all through the night at Southampton the work of converting the Queen Elizabeth from a troopship to a luxury passenger liner went on for weeks prior to her maiden voyage to America last week-end.

France Facing Serious Meat Shortage

Paris, Oct. 23 (UP).—France faced a serious meat shortage to-day as producers doggedly refused to sell their beef on hoof at the Government ceiling price of 55 francs and 50 centimes a kilogramme.

In Paris stockyards there are only 900 head of cattle instead of the usual 4,000. Meat traders said that in a few days there will be practically no fresh beef available.

At the councils of ministers to-day, the Food Minister, Yves Farge, indicated that the Government had decided not to raise ceiling prices but instead would attempt to force the farmers' hand by large-scale purchases abroad.

The Food Minister said the Government would "exercise control down to the source of production," an apparent threat of requisitioning. He said the Government's present food policy "will be supported by imports of foodstuffs, namely, wines from Italy and Portugal, meat from Argentina and potatoes from Czechoslovakia."

Meat in France to-day is 16 times more expensive than in 1938 and twice as dear as last October.

Anglo-U.S. Trade Very One-Sided

London, Oct. 23.—Anglo-United States trade has for long been very "one-sided," Mr Hugh Galskell, Parliamentary Secretary for the Ministry of Fuel and Power, said at a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in London to-day.

In 1938, Britain imported from the United States nearly six times as much as the United States imported from Britain. To-day, the discrepancy was even greater, declared Mr Galskell.

Welcoming the "United States Government's initiative towards reducing tariff barriers in all countries including their own," Mr Galskell said: "The level of United States imports—if we are to judge by the past—is governed predominantly by the level of United States national income."

"If you can maintain full employment in America, then the prospects for freedom of trade restrictions and for expanding world trade are bright," he concluded.—Reuter.

TWO US MARINES STILL HELD BY KIDNAPPERS

Peking, Oct. 23.—The Marine headquarters said to-day that the Chinese captors of the two Marines near Tangku told the other Marines whom they released that they would set the two prisoners free within a few days and promised they would not be harmed.

The released captives said they were held by the Chinese for three hours. They estimated the Chinese force at 150 armed men. They said the party was duck-hunting when captured and comprised four Marines, one American UNRRA representative and four Russian civilians.

The released Marines were identified as Sgt Arlady Page and Sgt Charles Udell. The UNRRA representative is Carol F. Deyoe.

Armed Gurkhas Rioters' Chief

Noakhali, Oct. 23 (UP).—Hundreds of armed Gurkha troops waded through waist-deep water in flooded Bengal paddy fields to-day and captured one of the ringleaders of the east Bengal riots.

Pir Gholam Sarwar, straggly bearded and an estranged member of the Moslem League, surrendered without resistance to the Gurkha troops descending upon him with pointed rifles and tommy guns.

The arrest of the calm but defiant leader, who allegedly played a major part in fomenting communal riots, occurred after the troops fought 48-hour monsoon over 20 miles of road and nine miles of inundated paddy fields.

Officials present at the capture feared new outbreaks from Sarwar's followers in local Moslem villages. Anticipating a major battle before his arrest, they had ordered a full Gurkha company into action. Sarwar will be charged with looting, arson, and instigating communal hatred against the Hindus.

Forty-Hour Week Approved By TUC

Brighton, Oct. 23 (UP).—The Trade Union Congress annual meeting here to-day unanimously approved the principle of a 40-hour week, urging that the Government should be asked to introduce legislation to enforce it.

The meeting also approved the General Council's report on the same issue which favoured the introduction of a 40-hour week in principle but reminded the trade unionists of their responsibilities towards the nation as a whole at the present moment of acute shortage of consumer goods and machines.

Stormy proceedings punctuated the conference's proceedings this afternoon when the delegates debated the question of the employment of Poles living in Britain. The opponents sought to defer action on this matter by asking for reference back of the General Council's report on the Employment of Poles, but the resolution to this effect was eventually defeated by 3,330,000 votes to 2,416,000 and the General Council's report was approved.

The conference thereby approved the Labour Government's plan to employ 100,000 Poles in British factories to aid the home and export production drive.

HANGMAN HANGED

Prague, Oct. 23 (UP).—The Czech People's Court to-day sentenced to death Kurt Daleuge, who signed death warrants for thousands of Czechs during the reign of terror following the assassination of Reinhard Heydrich, the hangman whom Daleuge succeeded as Deputy Reich Protector of Bohemia and Moravia. He was hanged in the prison here to-day.

Removal Of Haunting Fear Of Another War Powers' Major Task

Attlee Decries Pessimistic Note In Commons Debate

London, Oct. 23.—Mr Clement Attlee, Prime Minister, resuming the debate on foreign affairs in the House of Commons to-day, said: "Everyone must have sympathised with Mr Bevin in the magnitude of his task. Quite apart from the major problems of the future of Germany and Japan there are adjustments in the relationship of the states of Europe and old quarrels come up again that have been running for years. Some of these states were fighting for the Allies. Others willingly, and others more or less unwillingly, were tools of the Nazis."

"There is in many parts of the world a clash of nationalities and while perhaps the most urgent problem is the future of Europe, there is the challenge of Asia, the Far East, India, Indonesia and Palestine. Problems with which we are not dealing to-day."

"Mr Bevin has given an account of the many difficulties which attend the effort to bring about peace after a long war. I do not suppose even the most optimistic of us thought we could have cleared off these problems in 15 months."

He was certain that despite all the disadvantages of the method employed in the Paris Conference, the debates had had an educating effect on citizens who were far more alive to the issues involved than their predecessors in other wars.

The major task confronting the world was the building of peace on a sure foundation.

"We must remove from peoples of the world the haunting fear of another war. There are many questions that can be settled by agreement between neighbouring states. There are minor and even large matters that can be settled without the intervention of any international authority, but matters which are to be discussed in New York can only be settled by international acts."

These included dealing with the world problem of the shortage of cereals, restriction, devastated areas, refugees and displaced persons—problems quite beyond the scope of any one country, to solve inside or outside its own frontier, but they must be solved if the world was to settle down.

Economic Problems
"If we are to establish peace we must pay as much attention to economic as to political problems."

Referring to the International Food and Agricultural Conference at Copenhagen and many other international conferences, Mr Attlee said: "We must accept positive gains against negotiations, which seem sometimes to be the most prominent feature of international gatherings."

The Premier declared that recent actions of the British Government in putting former German East African colonies of Tanganyika, Togoland and Cameroons under trusteeships gave lie "to the parrot cry of British imperialism."

Speaking of the use of veto, Mr Attlee said: "If the Security Council is only going to be able to decide the line of action in cases where five great Powers have made up their mind in advance and find themselves in agreement before discussion in council, the occasions on which the Council could reach positive decisions will, I am afraid, be very few."

Use of Veto Power
"At San Francisco we all regarded the veto as something to be used only in the last resort in extreme cases, where the five great Powers might be involved in conflict. We never conceived the device would be used constantly whenever a particular Power was not in full agreement with others. Yet, that is just what has happened recently. The veto was used for every trivial thing. That is reducing to nullity the value of the Security Council."

"It was created to command confidence as the quasi-judicial body in matters of difference between states involved. It is the desire of the British Government that this body should be returned to and fulfil its original function."

the great Powers would meet to exchange points of view, make concessions where necessary and realise that it is more important that the Council should reach a corporate decision than that the view of individual nations should be maintained through thick and thin."

Goodwill Necessary
In fact, if the Council was to be worked it must be worked with a belief in the democratic method of arriving at results. There must be goodwill and democratic principle of the rights and obligations of the majority and minority."

The principles of democracy had been well brought out in the debate yesterday. The speech of Mr Platts Mills had been entirely out of tune with democratic principles of the Labour Party. It was little more than a reproduction of the propaganda stuff of the Communist Party. He should leave it to the two Communist Members of Parliament.

"If we are to achieve a peaceful status, the diverse characters must be prepared to tolerate each other and work together."

"While the British Government and the Government of the United States share a common devotion to the principle of freedom and democracy, we have great differences in our economic outlook. Yet we have every hope we can work together to solve the grave economic problems of the world. We believe with the Soviet Government in the principle of control of the economic life of the community by people for people, but we are deeply divided from them in the value we place on the liberty of the individual, freedom of speech and on the conception of democracy."

Nevertheless, we believe that it is not only possible but essential for us to work together to (Continued on Page 4)

Thirty-Four Killed By Mine Explosions

Batavia, Oct. 23 (UP).—Four more men have died, bringing the total to 34 killed, 27 injured and 50 houses destroyed in the explosion of Japanese sea mines at Manado.

Eighteen mines exploded when a Dutch mine disposal squad, attempting to neutralise the mines, accidentally exploded one.

VON PAPEN LEAVES GAOL

Nuremberg, Oct. 23 (UP).—Franz von Papen, for 23 days a voluntary prisoner of Nuremberg Gaol after his acquittal by the International Military Tribunal, left the gaol this afternoon with a military escort to go to a house in Nuremberg where he has been offered temporary quarters by Karl Adam, a former machine gunner in World War I. Von Papen was accompanied by his son when he left the gaol.

STOP PRESS

PALESTINE EXPLOSION

Jerusalem, Oct. 23.—An explosion rocked Naharayn, a seaside resort between Haifa and Tel Aviv to-night. It is believed here that a military truck was blown up. Military patrols went out to investigate the incident.

Fog of Depression Over The British Zone In Germany

(By Seaghan Maynes)

THE economic position of the British Zone of Germany has steadily worsened during the past few months, but there are hopes that the fog of depression now lying over the zone will start to lift in the spring of next year. This is the opinion of a senior official of the Control Commission, expressed in a review of the economic situation in the zone which emphasised the seriousness of the present threatening crisis.

Blackest entry on the debit side of the economic ledger is the fact that stocks are getting low in the zone. The huge stocks of coal upon which most of the zones industries fed during the past year are almost exhausted. Industry will have to exist on what is produced—and that is insufficient now.

The same applies to many other raw materials. The machines producing goods all along the production line from source to store are cracking up under the burden and sufficient replacements cannot be found. The workers have become more and more dispirited; rarely can they see the constructive results of their labours, their wages means nothing, as cigarettes, schnapps and food are becoming the recognised barter "currencies" and the shops have nothing worth while to sell for money.

The people generally are tired, mentally and physically exhausted, and worst of all, without any hope in the future. They hear of housing programmes—and of masses of refugees coming in from the east who require to be housed.

Any official promises of better times are taken with a handful of salt. They were brought through the battle of last winter by promises of better things in the spring. The "better things" did not materialise. Promises this winter will be unheeded.

One example of lack of faith in the authorities' directives was the deliberate ignoring of warning that, unless electric power was conserved supplies would have to be cut.

In the North Rhine and Westphalia regions the industrialists and small traders instead used more electricity after the warnings than before. The result was an overall cut in electric supplies of approximately 20 per cent.

The present decision to reduce by roughly 15 per cent the amount of coal exported from Germany will, in the opinion of economic division

officials, mean very little to the internal economy of the British Zone, although it might serve to prop slightly the sagging morale of the Ruhr miners, who are recognised as the key men in German reconstruction. The cut represents only about 150,000 tons per month.

While admitting that there is little hope at present of any immediate improvement, officials stress important factors on the credit side of the ledger which are good omens for progress next spring.

First is the food supply, upon which the whole economic structure depends. The harvest reports, according to officials, are good enough to guarantee an improvement in rations.

Connected with this is the merger between the British and United States zones which, materially assisting the economic situation through co-ordination of production and distribution, is also expected to help in some degree the British Zone's food situation.

The zone's economists welcome the changed world attitude towards the Germans, which to-day is much less harsh and more realistic than a year ago. They point out that the change shows that people now realise more clearly that, for the good of Central Europe, Germany must not be allowed to go to ruin. Such realisation helps materially the zone's reconstruction plans.

The final aspect stressed by zone authorities is the greater knowledge of the problems to be fought and the previous year's experience in dealing with them. Administratively, the burden of responsibility is now being shifted to a large extent to the Germans themselves and, if things do not go according to plan, the German officials, and not the British and American officials as before, will be the targets for German criticism.—Reuter.

Nuremberg And International Law

(By Wickham Steed)

THE execution of 10 Nazi war criminals and the suicide of Goering at Nuremberg have temporarily deflected British attention from the close of the Paris Conference and the impending Assembly of the United Nations in New York.

GOERING'S success in evading the gallows is thought to have diminished the prospect that unrepentant German Nazis might surround his memory with the halo of martyrdom. In some quarters, where the evidence produced at the Nuremberg trial has not been carefully studied, sentimental protests have been uttered against the infliction of the death penalty upon the inveterate Nazi villains.

THE competence of the International Tribunal to try and condemn these malefactors has been questioned superficially by critics unacquainted with developments in international law since the first World War. Had the victorious Powers ignored this development they would have failed to create a precedent of possibly decisive importance for the progress of civilisation.

Though international law in composition, the Nuremberg court, under the German Emperor, adopted English methods of administering a new international law. By these methods, legal principle acquires a positive value when its application creates a precedent. After the first World War, the Allied and associated Powers publicly charged the former German Emperor with a supreme offence against international morality and sanctity of treaties. They requested the Government of Holland to deliver him up to them for trial and judgment. The Netherlands Government refused. It invoked the old plea that no international law existed against violation of treaties or aggressive war, and argued that offences or crimes cannot legally exist except in relation to a law.

Kellogg Pact

In 1928, the principle of an international law in the condemnation of war was established by a solemn international treaty concluded in Paris which bound all its signatories never to use war as an instrument of national policy and to settle by peaceful means all international disputes. This treaty was signed and ratified voluntarily by Germany. In 1934, the International Legal Conference at Budapest laid down rules for its in-

terpretation. In opening the prosecution at Nuremberg, the British Attorney-General based the legality of the Nuremberg tribunal upon this international agreement.

The defendants at Nuremberg were not tried for crimes committed as Germans in Germany against Germans. They were tried for having conspired and perpetrated the international crime of aggressive war and for having murdered millions of innocent non-Germans during that war. All except three of the men accused were justly condemned. The three who were acquitted may still be tried and punished by German courts for offences against German law.

East-West Blocs

THE World War may be heard as comment upon the antagonisms between the Western Democracies and the group of Slav States led by Soviet Russia which marked the course and marred the harmony of the Paris Conference. Such talk is irresponsible and malevolent. It ignores the significance of the Nuremberg trial. It assumes that one or more States whose armed forces annihilated Nazi criminality may not become guilty of complicity in committing or actually committing the crime of aggressive war. Such a crime in this atomic era would be even more heinous in its purpose and consequences than the crimes of Nazism.

The New York Assembly of the United Nations can hardly fail to emphasise this truth. Methods of public controversy and procedure by voting adopted at the Paris Conference have not proved essentially superior to older methods of diplomacy as innovations in the technique of peace-making. They have imposed a confidential inter-

Sun Spots Will Continue For Another Year

Spots on the sun, some of them as big as the earth, will continue to disrupt radio, wireless and telegraph facilities for at least another year, Dr John Q. Stewart, Princeton University astronomer, said, according to United Press.

And even then the world will get only a comparatively brief respite from this solar phenomena. Dr Stewart explained, one cycle is no more completed than another one starts. It usually takes about 11 years for the maximum to be reached.

Dr Stewart, professor of astronomical physics, has been studying sun spots for about 25 years. He recently added in devising a formula on which was based the prediction that the present cycle of sun spots would reach its maximum by about the end of 1947.

The planets in this universe have always been bothered with sun spots, but they have been more noticeable on earth since the coming of the radio.

Dr Stewart said the maximum number of spots counted on the sun in one day during this coming peak may reach 133 or higher. A hundred is usually considered high and 150 very high.

Even at that, the highest number of spots ever recorded in one day totalled less than one per cent of the sun's visible surface. Some of the spots are larger than the earth.

Astronomers don't know too much about the sun spots, but they believe they are huge hurricane winds and storms sweeping over the visible surface of the sun.

Dr Stewart said that the spots probably are the cause of "electrified corpuscles" some of which penetrate the earth's atmosphere, playing havoc with the orderly state of electrical affairs. It is theoretically possible that the sun could be turned into one big spot. In such a case, the sun would have a red glare, rather than its yellow colour.

Tin Industry Revival In Malaya

Loans totalling almost one million dollars are to be issued by the Chinese Tin Mines Loans Committee for the rehabilitation of the Chinese tin industry.

Applications for loans totalling \$28,000,000 were submitted by 650 Chinese mining concerns throughout Malaya. More than half have yet to be considered.

Through the Chinese Chamber of Commerce the miners recently urged the Government to increase their rice ration as a further aid to rehabilitation of the tin industry.—Reuter.

course and negotiation between representatives of the most influential States, and encouraged uncompromising and often contentious public declarations addressed to national opinion in various countries rather than to the Conference itself. One country, Yugo-Slavia, defied the Conference by refusing to accept its decisions upon the Italo-Yugo-Slav frontier and the territory of Trieste.

The Russian Foreign Commissar, Mr. Molotov, accused Britain and the United States of attempting to impose their will upon the Conference against the interests of the Slav group.

Yet Mr. Molotov, like Secretary Byrnes and Mr. Ernest Bevin, ended by insisting that the Conference had done useful work and expressing confidence that the Foreign Ministers of the major Powers will come upon the problems which the Conference left unsolved.

World Opinion

IF these apparent inconsistencies leave public opinion in Britain bewildered and unconvinced, they do not constitute proof that discord at Paris necessarily precludes agreement in New York, even upon a matter as important as the treatment of Germany. Secretary Byrnes thinks that the Paris Conference was especially useful because it allowed the views of the medium and small States to be heard. He believes the Big Four will take account of the recommendations supported by the strong majorities of the delegations to the Assembly.

The ultimate appeal of the Assembly is to world opinion, which is running strongly and, in my view decisively, both against talk of any future war and against policies likely to foster international conflict. Nor does progress towards restoration of peace depend exclusively upon international gatherings. It may result from developments in political and economic spheres, from the promotion of trade and intercourse between individual countries are not less important than the verbal controversies among statesmen. The impending abolition of passport visas between France and Britain is a wholesome sign, as is the arrangement for increased trade between Britain and Soviet Russia. Much remains to be done in many directions before the world can feel that its feet are set on a path leading to lasting peace. Yet the pessimists and cynics who imagine that the present discord must end in catastrophic conflict may turn out to have been false prophets of universal war.



The British Broadcasting Corporation has been broadcasting daily in Turkish since the first weeks of the war. At the present time Turkish listeners hear London for 15 minutes at breakfast time, 15 minutes at midday, and 15 minutes at midnight. The breakfast time half-hour in the evening, and 15 minutes at midnight. The breakfast time half-hour in the evening, and 15 minutes at midnight. The breakfast time half-hour in the evening, and 15 minutes at midnight.

Rings Taken From POWs Recovered

Tokyo, Oct. 23 (UP).—Two United States Naval Academy rings, torn from the fingers of Capt. Winfield Scott Cunningham and Col. George S. Potter of the United States Marines while they were prisoners of the Japanese aboard the prisoner ship Nitta Maru in January 1942, have been recovered by two SCAP Legal Section investigators.

The investigators, Lt. George Get of Pasadena, California, and Mr. Paul Hayami of Honolulu, went to the home of Toshio Saito, whom they were trailing as a suspect accused of complicity in atrocities committed aboard the Nitta Maru.

Saito's wife said her husband was not at home, whereupon the investigators began a systematic search of the house. While the two men were in the main room, Mrs. Saito slipped into a side door and, believing she was unobserved, slipped some objects into the sleeve of her kimono. Hayami, however, saw her and grasped her sleeve, which disgorged two rings.

The rings will be retained as trial evidence and later will be forwarded to Capt. Cunningham and Col. Potter, who are at present on duty in Washington.

Losing Possibilities Of The Future

London, Oct. 23 (UP).—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said in the House of Commons to-day that he refused to sanction official British publication of the secret protocols of the Russo-German non-aggression pact by which the Soviet and Germany agreed to the division of Poland and the Baltic States.

"If you keep on taking up everything that happened in the past, the possibilities of the future," Mr. Bevin said. He conceded that versions of the secret protocols published in the British press were accurate.

FIVE MONTHS ADRIFT

Malay Fishermen Rescued In China Sea

In a small sail ship for more than five months, 12 Malay fishermen were rescued in the Gulf of Siam by the Norwegian rice ship Halvadan.

Putting out of Kuala Trengganu in their 100-ton junk Salam for Singapore, the men were caught in a typhoon.

Although the Malays carried a considerable amount of water, they ran short of food and lived on fish. Several times they were passed unnoticed by Singapore and China-bound vessels. The water-logged Salam was eventually spotted by Capt. Sverre Jensen of the Halvadan, who picked them up at Bangkok.

The Malays were taken aboard exhausted. The Salam capsize and sank while in tow.

U.S. MARINES IN CHINA

Peiping, Oct. 22 (UP).—Gen. Alex. Vandegrift, Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, said to-day that the Marines had been withdrawn from guarding virtually all Chinese property, including railways. He said they are now going through training courses in the areas where they are still stationed along the Peiping-Mukden Railway such as Chinwangtao.

Mufti Fails To Keep Pledges To Egypt

London, Oct. 23 (UP).—The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, said in the House of Commons to-day that the Mufti of Jerusalem had failed to abide by his pledge, given to the Egyptian Prime Minister, to refrain from political activity while in Egypt.

Replying to a Parliamentary question, Mr. Bevin said, "It is unfortunately clear that the Mufti has not acted in accordance with the assurance he gave the Egyptian Prime Minister." He added that that British Ambassador in Cairo recently brought the Mufti's activities to the attention of Premier Sidky Pasha.

Mr. Bevin said Sidky Pasha was now in London for Foreign Office consultations on Anglo-Egyptian treaty issues, "now has the matter under consideration."

Sidky Pasha received the pledge from the Mufti after British representatives, which came when the outlawed Mufti fled France to Egypt.

Immigrants In Cyprus

Famagusta, Oct. 23.—Two British merchant ships, the Ocean Vigour and Empire Rival, arrived here to-day with 810 Jewish illegal immigrants to Palestine, transhipped at Haifa from the 600-ton cable Alma, which was intercepted by the Royal Navy off the Syrian coast on Sunday night.

The immigrants landed here without giving trouble but one group, interviewed aboard the landing craft, which brought them ashore, said that they themselves would give trouble once they were behind barbed wires.

The immigrants joined the 4,280 illegal immigrants in detention here, making a total of 5,108 houses in five camps.—Reuter.

Stern Gang Warning

Jerusalem, Oct. 23.—A new wave of terrorism was to-day expected to follow the warning issued by the Jewish terrorists, the "Stern Gang", organisation, that "guerrilla warfare against the enemy—the British Army"—would be intensified.

The Stern Gang, who have already admitted responsibility for acts of violence against the British in Palestine, made this warning in a statement to the Press last night.—Reuter.

Japanese Repatriation

Tokyo, Oct. 23.—Gen. MacArthur disclosed to-day in his report on the repatriation of Pacific displaced persons that 250,000 Japanese were awaiting repatriation in the Soviet-controlled seaport of Dairen.

More than six million people had been repatriated of whom nearly five million were returned to Japan and about one million from Japan to other parts of the Pacific and Far East, he said.—Reuter.

GREATEST FRONTIER SAGA SINCE CIMARRON!

See them ALL... IN ACTION... IN ONE PICTURE! The Lone Boys The Daltons The Bells Stars

BADMAN'S TERRITORY

RANDOLPH SCOTT ARNOLD L. RICHARDS GEORGE HAYES

— TO-MORROW —

at the **ALHAMBRA & CENTRAL**

SHOWING TO-DAY

WINKS At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Was he thief, killer, lover... this man who kept his captive sweetheart under his strange spell?

CHARLES BOYER **INGRID BERGMAN**

JOSEPH COTTEN **Gaslight**

With DAME MAY WHITTY ANGELA LANSBURY BARBARA EVEREST

— TO-MORROW TO SATURDAY —

SPECIAL MATINEE PERFORMANCE AT 12 NOON DAILY

See the Exciting Climax in The Final Chapters of

"THE PHANTOM"

with Tom TYLER—Jeanne BATES—A Columbia Picture

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— TO-DAY ONLY —

"ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY?"

The happy hit that hits 1942's jackpot for laughs!

WHAT DO YOU THINK?

ARE YOU KIDDIN'?

ARE HUSBANDS NECESSARY?

RAY MILLAND BETTY FIELD

Patricia Morison Eugene Pallette

She's a female wolf!

"BADMAN'S TERRITORY"

THE STARS

COMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENTS presents

"JAMBOREE"

"SWING" REVUE

"THE STARS IN BATTLEDRESS"

NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS 12 p.m. — 2 p.m.
4 p.m. — 6.30 p.m.

Telephone—58335

SEATS BOOKED BY TELEPHONE WILL BE KEPT UP TO 6.30 P.M. ONLY

GOLD AND SILVER		EPIDEMICS IN HONAN	
Bombay, Oct. 22.—Bombay silver and Gold prices to-day were:		Changsha, Oct. 23.—Plague and other epidemics are reported prevailing in many districts in Honan as a result of the drought since the beginning of autumn. A considerable number of people have died especially in the Hongyang and adjacent areas.—Central News.	
Silver, Ready	103 00 per 100 tolas		
Forward	104 00 per 100 tolas		
Gold Delivery	100 00 per tola		
Forward	102 00 per tola		
Sovereigns	102 00 Each		
Alexandria gold was quoted at 175 piastres per fine ounce.			
London gold and silver prices were unchanged.—Reuter.			

